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HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1917.

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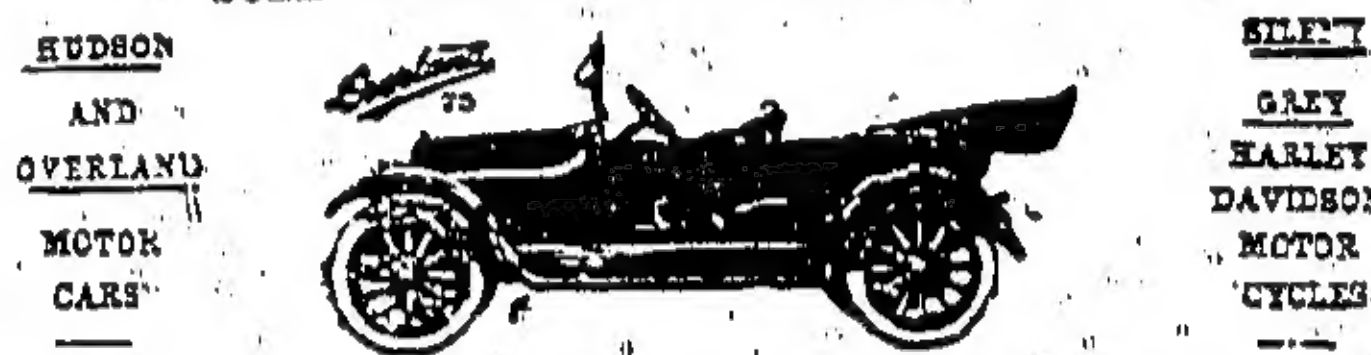
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Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

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"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR. A TITANIC STRUGGLE.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

FURIOUS FIGHTING.

STEADY BRITISH PROGRESS.

LONDON, April 23.
Reuter's Correspondent at British
Headquarters, telegraphing this even-
ing, states that further fighting is
progressing.

The situation can be summed up
as follows:—We have taken over
1,500 prisoners. Our guns have in-
flicted very heavy casualties. We
have done well in places. We have
done so well in others, that we are
now confronted not with a regular
trench system but with immense
disconnected defensive patches in
the shape of small redoubts, traverses
and saps. Hence, while the Ger-
mans who are indifferently sheltered,
are heavily punished by our shell
fire, the advance is slow against their
machine-guns. Our business at present
is the clearing out of the widely-
burrowed enemy by pounding every
acre of the honey-combed ground
instead of assaulting positions front-
ally. The Germans are bound
desperately to resist here, but the
more they resist the heavier will be
their losses.

PIERCED BATTLE OF THE WAR.

GERMANS ACCEPTING BATTLE IN THE OPEN.

LONDON, April 24.
Reuter's Correspondent at Head-
quarters, telegraphing to-day, states:
I believe that it is true battle
which is now progressing on the
British front is the fiercest of
the whole war. The Germans are
throwing in large reserves and have
brought up a great number of fresh
guns. They probably realise that
the battle now developing may
assume a decisive character and are
therefore, resisting desperately.
This is exactly what we most wanted.
They are certainly now accepting
battle in the open. Hitherto we
have gained much and lost nothing.
As I write, the guns are as boister-
ous as a hurricane. The great
struggle is going on with undiminished
intensity, under the deep blue
sky everywhere.
I hear the German casualties are
very heavy.

ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKING REPEATEDLY IN MASS.

SUFFERING APPALLING LOSSES.

LONDON, April 24.
Reuter's Correspondent at Head-
quarters, telegraphing to-day, states
that the Germans clearly realise
and are desperately trying to counter-
the menace to their whole system
of communications lying on the new
British and French offensive. During
the past 24 hours they have been
throwing in strategic reserves whole-
sale and recklessly, and also rushing
up guns and ammunition as fast as
possible. The enemy's present tac-
tics strongly contrast with their
recent methods, when they mani-
fested a desire to conserve their man
power. He is repeatedly counter-
attacking in mass, regardless of the
appalling cost.
Despite the furious resistance we
are steadily gaining ground at various
important points forming the main
objective. To the east of Monchy,
we crept towards the high-ground
across the Hubertine gully, thereby
improving our hold on this key to
the position.
Our artillery appears to be gradu-
ally subduing the very active enemy
fire in the region of the Neuve.
We are constantly keeping the Arme-

ment railway under fire, making the
bringing up of Hun ammunition very
difficult. The fighting is most severe
in the Scarpe valley. The stead-
fastness of the British infantry was
never more splendidly demonstrated
than in the heroic fighting which is
proceeding from Gavrelle to Crois-
selles.

It is impossible, within a reason-
able space, to tell of the heroism and
dash displayed. We progressed well
to the south of the Cambrai Road.
Strong patrols are established on the
St. Quentin canal at Vandhuille,
midway between St. Quentin and
Dinant. The cutting of the Canal
deprives the Germans of one of their
main means of communication.

40 AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

One of the most striking features
has been the sudden and emphatic
reassertion of our air dominance.
Yesterday we brought down 40 aero-
planes, of which 15 crashed to the
ground. Only two of ours are miss-
ing. Our airmen certainly are
justifying their expressed ability to
drive the Hun from the sky in a
week, given fine weather, of which
we have had three days now.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S REPORT.

OVER 1,500 PRISONERS: MORE COMING IN.

LONDON, April 24.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—
Severe fighting continued on Mon-
day evening and during the night,
along the whole front, from Croiselles
to the northward of Gavrelle. The
enemy constantly repeated his un-
successful counter-attacks with great
determination and losses. We main-
tained our positions which we gained
on Monday.

He further progressed to the east-
ward of Monchy-le-Frenx, and also
in the neighbourhood of Roex. We
successfully beat off a violent
counter-attack at Gavrelle.

Our prisoners exceed 1,500 and
many more are coming in.

We gained ground during the night
on a wide front to the east of Epéhy,
and reached the St. Quentin Canal.
In the neighbourhood of Vendhuille
we captured the villages of Villers-
plouich and Beaucamp, further to
the north.

PROGRESS BY THE FRENCH.

LONDON, April 24.

A French communiqué reports:
Our artillery beat down some
enemy batteries in the regions of
St. Quentin and the Oise.

Two German reconnaissances,
endeavouring to reach our lines, in
the direction of Hancock, were
repulsed with heavy losses.

There is a violent artillery struggle
in the region of Heurbaive and in the
Foulon valley and at Craonne.

There were minor actions enabling
us to advance and improve our pos-
itions on the plateau of Chemins-des-
Dames, and in the direction of Juvin-
court, where we earned a German
post.

We successfully bombarded the
enemy's lines of communication in
the Champagne.

FRENCH HOSPITAL SHIPS TO CAPTURE GERMAN WOUNDED.

Paris, April 24.

It is officially stated that after the
German announcement that hospital
ships would be torpedoed, the French
Government intimated that German
prisoners would be embarked on such
ships.

(Continued on page 2.)

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INTIMATIONS

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LTD. NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FOURTH ORDINARY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, No. 4 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY the 26th April, 1917, at 12 noon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with the statements of account to 31st December, 1916, and of declaring Dividends.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD. NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-THIRD ORDINARY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, No. 4 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY the 26th April, 1917, at 12.30 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with the statements of account to 31st December, 1916, and of declaring Dividends.

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD. NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-THIRD ORDINARY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, No. 4 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY the 26th April, 1917, at 12.30 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with the statements of account to 31st December, 1916, and of declaring Dividends.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE LIMITED. NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Undersecretary on THURSDAY the 3rd May, 1917, at 10 a.m.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LTD. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, on SATURDAY, the 5th May, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February, 1917, and electing Directors and Auditors.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LTD. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, on SATURDAY, the 5th May, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February, 1917, and electing Directors and Auditors.

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

THERAPION

HONGKONG AND GERMAN TRADE.

PROPOSED EXCLUSION OF GERMANS AFTER THE WAR.

PRACTICAL UNANIMITY OF CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

REMARKS BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR RESENTED.

As briefly reported in last night's China Mail, an extraordinary meeting of members of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce was held at the Chamber of Commerce rooms last evening for the purpose of holding a statement from the Chairman and representative of the Chamber on the Legislative Council (the Hon. Mr. P. H. Huiyok) with respect to the attitude of the Government towards the proposal made on behalf of the Chamber that the Germans should be excluded from the Colony for ten years after the war. The attendance was very large, the following members being present:—Sir C. P. Clater, C.M.G., Messrs. H. A. Cartwright, W. Dunbar, A. G. Gordon, R. Hancock, W. Logan, M. S. Sassoon, Hon. Mr. H. E. Piddock, K.C., F. P. Tait, G. Lindin, A. B. The Swedish Trading Co., Ltd., C. A. Arendt (Arendt Bros.), W. H. Bell and W. Manning (Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd.), T. N. Langhlin (The Bank Lane, Ltd.), S. Jengite (Bank of Taiwan, Ltd.), A. Bryson (Banker & Co.), L. Dorindogian (Banque de l'Indo-Chine), A. J. Botelho (Botelho Bros.), F. C. Butcher (Butcher & Co., Ltd.), V. L. Fairly (British American Tobacco Co., Ltd.), G. T. Edkins (Butterfield & Swire), F. W. S. Evans (Cathbeck Macgregor), J. N. Wallace (Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.), H. B. Gropier (Cunawsee Pulp and Co.), J. S. Thomson (Carmichael & Clarke), W. L. Carter (China and Japan Telephone and Electric Co., Ltd.), T. Lachman (China Light & Power Co., Ltd.), H. Taylor (China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.), C. H. P. Hay (China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.), J. M. Shaw (China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.), B. W. Tape (China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.), J. Thomas (Compagnie Des Messageries Maritimes), J. L. M. do Rozario (Connell Bros.), Hon. Mr. P. S. Shellin (David Sassoon & Co., Ltd.), A. David and C. J. Ellis (S. J. David & Co.), F. B. L. Bowley (Dennis & Bowley), S. H. Dowdell (Dowdell & Co., Ltd.), D. E. Donnelly (Donnelly & Whyte), H. P. White (Douglas S.S. Co.), K. S. Morrison (Eastern Asbestos Co.), E. A. M. Williams (Fire Insurance Association of Hongkong), C. M. S. Alves (Fung Tung), A. B. Bayworth (The General Electric Co. of China, Ltd.), A. O. Lung (Gibb, Livingston & Co.), R. Henderson (Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.), W. Patten (Gillman & Co., Ltd.), T. Arthur (Goddard & Douglas), H. Hancock (A. & S. Hancock), W. A. Hannibal (W. A. Hannibal & Co.), W. E. Clark (Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.), G. Currie (Hongkong & China Gas Co., Ltd.), F. Graham (Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.), W. S. Brown (Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.), J. J. Tavares (Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.), N. J. Stubb (Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation), W. E. Roberts (Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.), B. M. Dyer (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.), T. F. Hough (Hughes & Hough), W. M. Humphreys and W. G. Humphreys (W. G. Humphreys & Co.), H. Humphreys (J. D. Humphreys & Co.), T. E. Pearce (J. D. Hutcheson & Co.), A. A. Claxton (Holloway & Newall), S. C. Ismail (S. C. Ismail & Co.), W. C. Jack (W. C. Jack & Co., Ltd.), Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton (Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.), H. J. Gedge and C. A. Hooper (Johnson, Stokes & Master), J. H. C. Goodban (Kailan Mining Administration), A. F. Skelton (Lane, Crawford & Co.), A. R. Lowe (Lowe, Rincham & Matthews), F. M. Maitland (Linstead & Davis), J. de B. Langster (Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co., Ltd.), M. P. Beattie (W. R. Loxley & Co.), A. E. Griffin and G. G. Wood (Graham & Ormston), D. Macdonald (Macdonald & Co.), S. J. Schinchen (Marine Insurance Association of Hongkong), C. Champkin and E. L. Sim (Morsebank Bank of India, Ltd.), H. K. Ennis (N. Moly & Co.), S. S. Moses (N. S. Moses & Co.), A. G. Coppin (Nestle's Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co.), W. Sinclair (New Zealand Insurance Co., Ltd.), B. Mori (Nippon Yusen Kaisha), A. B. Avania (P. & Co.), M. J. Patten and S. Kanjia (Patten & Co.), E. V. D. Pitt and P. S. Knight (Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Co.), C. H. Wilson (Robertson Wilson & Co.), A. S. D. Goudland and D. K. Moss (Alex Ross & Co.), C. S. Gubbay (E. D. Sassoon & Co.), J. M. Gordon (Shewan, Tomes & Co.), G. E. Wotton (H. Scott & Co.), A. M. L. Soares (Soares & Co.), W. D. Kraft (Standard Oil Co. of New York), E. Ormiston (Stewart, Bros.), H. Stephens (H. Stephens & Co.), J. H. Brister (The Texas Co.), J. Bentley (Thomas Cook & Co.), C. Montague (Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.), A. Ritchie (United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Ltd.), S. M. Ghurn (Union Trading Co.), J. Morton Smith (Union Water-bomb Co., Ltd.), C. C. Stark (Vacuum Oil Co.), H. Humphreys (A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.), C. E. H. Beavis (Wilkinson & Grist), A. Forbes (Harry Wicking & Co.), C. E. Warren (C. E. Warren & Co.), B. Monteith-Webb (B. Monteith-Webb & Co.), E. Oro (Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.), L. H. Leung (Yuen Hop Hong), and E. A. M. Williams (Secretary).

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Huiyok presided, supported by the members of the committee, Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Mr. C. Montague, Mr. A. O. Lung, Mr. G. T. Edkins, Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Hon. Mr. E. Shellin, Mr. N. J. Stubb, Mr. W. A. Pettenden and Mr. A. S. D. Goudland. The Hon. Mr. Huiyok said:—The hour for which this meeting was called having already passed, I will proceed to address you on the subject for which you have been called together this afternoon. Briefly, it is this: that a resolution which was unanimously adopted by your elected committee was rejected by the Legislative Council, and we have now brought you here to put it before you for you to endorse it, if it seems to you fit. The resolution which I have to propose, and it is identical to the one as that proposed at the Legislative Council, is "That it is the opinion of this meeting of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce that it is in the best interests of the Colony that persons of German nationality should be excluded therefrom for a period of at least ten years following the declaration of peace, and that subsequently they only be admitted into the Colony under strict license." And now, gentlemen, we content that, speaking on behalf of the Chamber, there should be no hesitation on the part of the Government in adopting this resolution. It was largely academic, and did not seek legislation; but merely asked that the considered, and carefully considered, opinion of your elected Committee should be put before the authorities at Home who are shortly meeting to consider this very question. We claimed that we had a right to voice our opinion, as whilst the greater Colonies will be represented.

(Continued on page 3.)

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NAME OF DOCK OR SLIT

LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS

ENTRANCE BREADTH

DEPTH OVER KEEL AT ORDINARY SPRINGS

RISE OF TIDE

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIT

LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS

ENTRANCE BREADTH

DEPTH OVER KEEL AT ORDINARY SPRINGS

RISE OF TIDE

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIT

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PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

THURSDAY,

the 25th April, 1917, at 10.45 a.m., at No. 2, Torres Buildings, Kimberly Road, Kowloon.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Consisting of:—
Teakwood Hallstand, Chest-of-drawers, and Arm-chairs, Teakwood Sideboard and Dining Wagon, Dining Table and Chairs, Carpets, Rugs, Glass and Crockery, Double and Single Bedsteads, Washstand and Dressing Table, Wardrobe, Chest-of-drawers, etc., etc.

Plan by John Broadwood & Sons, Singer's Sewing Machine and White Enamelled Bath.

On view from Wednesday the 25th at Noon.

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

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Hongkong, April 17, 1917. 1689

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

FRIDAY,

the 27th April, 1917, at 10.45 a.m., at No. 2, Canton Villas (Lower Flat), Kimberly Road, Kowloon.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Consisting of:—
Teakwood Hallstand, Bookcase, Writing Table and Chairs, Extension Dining Table, Chesterfield Sofa and Chairs, Large Teak Sideboard, Carpets and Pictures, Glass and Crockery, Electric Fama, Child's Cot, Large Brass Double Bed, Brass Fenders, Teak Wardrobe with Double Bevelled Mirrors, Teak Bureau and Washstand, etc., etc.

Grand Piano by Collard & Collard, and 2 Perambulators.

On view from Thursday the 25th at Noon.

Catalogues will be issued.
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HUGHES & HOUGH,

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Hongkong, April 17, 1917. 1690

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

MONDAY,

the 30th April, 1917, at 11 a.m., at No. 9, Humphreys Buildings, Top Flat, Kowloon.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Consisting of:—
Famed Teak Dining and Bed Room Furniture (practically new), Embroidered Screens, Curtains, Tonkin inlaid Fire Screens, a few pieces of Blackwood Ware, Brass and Porcelain Vases, etc., a few lots of Bed and Table Linen, Cutlery, Glass and Crockery, including "Cantonese" Dinner and Breakfast Service, 100 Chest, Pantry and Kitchen Tables and Utensils.

Electric Griller, Fan, and Fittings, West Typewriter, Walnut Stained Wicker, Upholstered Furniture, Benches and Batters Chairs including Twin Bedsteads of the same material (NEW).
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
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Hongkong, April 24, 1917. 1712

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,

the 28th April, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

DRESS MATERIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

As follows:—
Alpaca, various colours, Blue and White Serge, Prints, etc., Toilet Soap, Perfumery, Blankets, Counterpanes, Rain Coats, a few lots of Hosiery, Sun Hats, etc.,
Coffee Cups and Saucers, Glass Ware, etc.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 20, 1917. 1713

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

FRIDAY,

the 4th May, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, etc.

Comprising:—
Two Double Brass Bedsteads with Mattresses complete, Sideboards, Dinner Wagon, etc., Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Chesterfield Sofa, Arm-chairs, etc., Wardrobes and Toilet Tables, Cots, etc., Miscellaneous Furniture, Pictures, etc., Roll-top Desks, Blackwood Ware, including Cabinets, Wardrobes, Stands, etc., Brass Fenders and Fire Brackets, a few lots Porcelains, and Crockery, etc., Pantry, Bath Room and Kitchen Utensils, Electric Lamps, Fans, etc., etc.

Typewriters and Pianos.
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Hongkong, April 24, 1917. 1724

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LESSONS IN CHINESE.
MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European Officials and Merchants in this Colony for ten years. He has a good method of teaching Europeans to read and write Chinese characters, and to converse in the Chinese language. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Cantonese. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "China Mail" Office of direct to No. 125, Wellington Street, First Floor.

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"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.
WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD-LIVER-OIL
COMPOUND
Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy flesh building materials. Very palatable.
OF ALL CHEMISTS
PACIFIC—\$1.25 and \$2.25

HONGKONG AND GERMAN TRADE.

(Continued from page 2.)

sent directly by their own representatives, we, as a Crown Colony, will be represented by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and, without a direct pronouncement from the Chamber in no uncertain manner, we should be largely at the mercy of Government dispatches and recommendations which may not be known to us. Now, gentlemen, we further contend that this resolution was never seriously discussed by the Governor-in-Council, and that His Excellency's speech, where it was not a tip of the tongue, was at any rate into the bargain, a mere formality. (Hear, hear and applause.) It has been said, and was said by the other side at the Council that the appeal was made largely upon sentiment, and ignored economic facts. In the first place, it is impossible, in connection with this war, to ignore sentiment. The entry of England into this war was in the very first place entirely and absolutely due to sentiment, namely that we should fulfil our treaty to Belgium. (Applause.) The entry of another great nation recently was precisely upon the same basis—(hear, hear)—and, gentlemen, it is impossible to conceive that as a result of this war sentiment in connection with it will have died down for very many years to come. Therefore we cannot afford to ignore it. You will notice that in endeavouring to present this case I am trying to present it without passion and deal with it calmly and logically as it seems to appeal to us, and as I trust it will appeal to the meeting. I propose now to deal very briefly with the economic argument which it is said by the other side that we do not sufficiently dwell upon. Gentlemen, I really felt that it was unnecessary to argue it at length, because the occurrences, in connection with the legislation, are such common property in this day that it seems unnecessary to argue at length, but since it seems desirable that I should speak a little more fully upon it I will do so. I said in my speech that the return of Germany to Hongkong would be inimical to the best interests of Hongkong, and that when I was dealing with the economic argument, I have no hesitation in saying that almost sixty per cent. of the German trade in this Colony was done in British goods. I pause for a moment and consider what that means. All of us who are deeply acquainted with the textile trade here know that there have been many occasions in the past ten years when Lancashire travellers in this Colony have reported large sales to German firms when British merchants had precisely the same cargo to offer lying in the godowns, prepared to accept spot cash prices, but unable to sell, though large sales took place with the other firms. Why? Because the whole basis of the textile trade and other trades in connection with German business here, was largely upon a credit basis. That credit had to be kept revolving and therefore it was essential to them, in order to carry on their what was more material to them, to go on buying. It therefore did not matter whether they sold at a loss or profit so long as the credit kept revolving. And this, gentlemen, is the evil which I have drawn attention to, and which I am forced to dwell upon, because I believe British merchants in this Colony were opposed in their own trade in goods made by Lancashire firms, sold at a loss by Germans and sold to keep credit revolving in order that they might pay off new bills in advance of new obligations in connection with their trades. They misapplied the funds which should have been used to pay off bills. Thus this huge ball of credit was kept revolving, and I say that that business and that system of credit was immoral from first to last, (hear, hear)—and I ask you whether you are prepared to admit back into your midst men who are prepared to reinstitute this class of business when after much pains and tremendous struggles the trade of this Colony has once more been put on a sound cash basis. As I said in the Council, the condition of the Colony today is healthier and sounder than it has been for very many years past. To allow them to come back to do their trade, when from the very nature of their trade they must offer terms which no self-respecting British firm would dream of offering. I do not speak of the wider credit system of trade to which the Attorney General made reference. Trade in the hinterland, where large Government contracts are concerned, and where there may be opposition to British firms, will have to be considered, and developed, as will also credit such as assistance by banks in order that the trade in that hinterland may be more fair. In the past we left much of that so characterized dangerous trade, because we thought it was dangerous to our German competitors. I think we realize now that a large trade was done, and possibly a paying trade was done, and it must be developed on similar lines, though we shall endeavour to make it sounder. It was further hinted that if we did not allow the Germans to come to Hongkong it would lead to the development of Swatow, Amoy and other ports with railway connections between them and Canton, and the possible development of other ports. The first place I doubt very much whether for many years to come they will be financially in a position to finance any big railway

scheme or undertake a commercial development scheme, and even if they were I have no hesitation in saying that if the British merchants in this Colony allow it, it serves them right. If they are not alive to the possibilities of competition now, knowing they can meet and overcome it, then they will deserve the competition we may have to meet. If we do not work hand in hand with the Chinese Government, and see that all railway development that may take place we are in a position to grapple with, as well as the Germans, then we shall deserve competition. In conclusion and in putting this resolution, I would say that the question of the time limit of ten years was as far as your committee is concerned, academic, and put in for the sake of argument. It was fully realized when this resolution was proposed that it would never be carried into definite action in this Colony. It was not said that it should be so, but it was merely desired that the expression of the Colony should go home for the Home Government to give it consideration in connection with Imperial legislation, and it was equally realized that whatever the Imperial authorities might decide, this Colony would have to fall in with it. But we did not intend that we have a perfect right to express independently our views to the Imperial authorities at home on that very point (hear, hear and loud applause). Therefore, I am prepared to say that if the period of ten years does not meet with general acceptance, your Committee is prepared to modify the resolution in that respect, so that it meets with general acceptance, because we are most anxious that a voice should go forth from this meeting in perfect unanimity, if we can possibly see eye to eye together in connection with this. I leave the resolution in your hands. (Loud applause.)

HON. MR. C. E. ANTON.

The Hon. Mr. C. E. ANTON: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, those of you who read my speech at the Legislative Council meeting probably have recognized that I more or less based my argument on the ethical point of view, although I had my views on that. After all it is said, gentlemen, we cannot be guided in our policy by a mere matter of pounds, shillings and pence. (Applause.) I am aware that there are arguments, and strong arguments, on both sides of the question, and personally I think we can maintain ourselves against German opposition of any kind, yet as I have been resident here only a very short time, I would like to hear an expression of the views of those better acquainted with the trade of Hongkong. With these few words, gentlemen, I think this is all I have to say.

MR. E. V. D. FARR.

Mr. E. V. D. FARR (P. & O. Company) said: I should like to accord my support to the remarks of the Chairman with regard to this resolution, and to add that the proposals embodied in the resolution may be considered common or ordinary precaution. Gentlemen, we desire those sentiments to be sent home to the Home Government. The Prime Minister, very wisely, since the beginning of the war has got into consultation with the best technical brains of the country—(hear, hear)—and we are encouraged to think that his Government would welcome the expression of opinion by business men in Hongkong, a man, gentlemen, who by his positions shows himself worthy successors of their great predecessors—(Hear, hear and applause.) I think we have a right to ask that this resolution should be transmitted home—(Applause.) The Chairman: Gentlemen, the meeting is open for any further discussion.

SIR PAUL CHATER SPEAKS IN OPPOSITION.

The Hon. Sir PAUL CHATER read the following prepared speech: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, while I yield to none in my detestation and horror of the Germans and the unspeakable atrocities committed by that nation since the commencement of the War, at the same time I cannot find myself in accord with the suggestion that it is in the best interests of the Colony of Hongkong that persons of German nationality should be excluded from the Colony under strict licence, save and except persons of German nationality, namely that the same stand be adopted and maintained by all the Allies in the Far East—France, Russia, Japan and, most particularly, China. Given these conditions, then I am with you. Except under these conditions, to exclude the Germans from our Colony would be merely to drive them to neighbouring trade centres, where, once established, they would prove a serious menace to our welfare and trade—(No. No.)—not to mention the loss of benefits to be derived from the use of our Harbour by their shipping, and of shipping under their control.

A Voice: What rot! Other Voices: Tommy rot!

Sir Paul Chater: All right.

A Voice: Who wrote it?

I deem it inexpedient that I should here mention in detail places where they could except and unless China sides with us so establish themselves in our immediate neighbourhood. They must be well known to you all as to my views in this, your Committee, and when they fish. It has been argued that with increasing facilities on the way, German shipping will find a difficulty in reaching these distant waters, but can we, for a moment, suppose that she will not find means to overcome this difficulty? What about the use of fuel in place of coal? It

would be easy enough for steamers using oil to reach Dutch Ports in the East Indies and there replenish their stock for the further voyage to China, Russian ports in the North, and Japan. That China has at the moment broken off diplomatic relations with Germany we all know, and I trust that the day is not far distant when she will be numbered amongst our Allies; but to imagine for a moment that when peace is established she will continue to decline to trade with her is to my mind absurd. I have read that the German Concessions at Tientsin, Hankow and elsewhere, now being taken care of by China, will eventually be handed back to her, and we know that Germans to-day are tolerated and are trading in Shanghai. I maintain then that to exclude them from this Colony only would be suicidal policy—(No. No.) It may be said that we have got on very well and prospered without them during the war. Granted; but shall we not do so to a greater degree on their return—(No.) Nor do I think we have much to fear for our trade from their competition for many years to come, particularly in view of the statement which has been put forward that they will have to compete without the banking and discount facilities in London which they formerly enjoyed. It will be within the memory of many of you that some years ago an attempt was made through this Chamber to establish binationalism in this Colony. It was found, however, that unless China would come into line, this could not be done, and the scheme had to be abandoned. As this Chamber itself, in its letter to the Government, when considering the recommendations of the Economic Conference of the Allies regarding the commercial and industrial policy to be adopted throughout the Empire after the War, wrote, "Hongkong is essentially a great shipping port and trade emporium and as such cannot be dissociated from the neighbouring State of China which indeed provides most important field for Hongkong enterprise. Whatever Imperial policy is adopted for the future in the interest of Hongkong provision must be made for its peculiar relationship with China, and no measure should be taken which would be likely to be detrimental to the further expansion of the import and export trade with China; any Tariff Regulations, should provide for these circumstances." (Hear, hear.) All this goes to support my contention that without the support and co-operation of China any such suggestion that now before us must prove futile and react to our detriment. Gentlemen, the question under discussion is a very fundamentally one of Imperial policy. We have been asked by the Home Government for an expression of our opinion as a guide to our representative at the forthcoming Imperial Conference. In giving forth an opinion we must be careful not to let our justly increased hatred of the atrocities committed by our enemies and our sentiment for the sufferings imposed upon our fellow countrymen and Allies obscure our sound and well considered judgment. Common sense tells us that so soon as she is able to do so, Germany will open up trade throughout the world and for us to attempt to bar her from trade with or through this Colony, without, as I have already said, the aid and co-operation of our neighbours, would be hopeless, and far from our best interests as a Colony. Briefly, then, while no one would be more pleased than myself to see the Germans excluded from this Colony or the period suggested, it can only be successfully done, provided we have the hearty assistance co-operation of China, and the neighbouring countries, and I suggest, therefore, that there should be embodied in a recommendation of this nature forwarded to the Home Government such a proviso—(No. No.) and some applause.

THE CHAIRMAN'S REPLY.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK: As there are no more members of the Chamber who wish to voice their opinions on the resolution I shall exercise my prerogative as mover of the resolution to reply briefly to Sir Paul's remarks. I have purposely avoided dealing with the subject of shipping for the very reason that obviously the action of this Colony and other parts of the Empire must go inseparably with what the Allies decide to do, and we are not such fools as to fail to realize that if the ports of France and Italy are open to German shipping, Hongkong must admit them to this port. (A Voice: Of course.) In reply to the few, which has been expressed, that if such action were taken as has been suggested, even for a limited period, it would do as untold harm in trade with China and Japan. I trust before very long China too will have entered the fight against the foe of humanity—(Hear, hear.) If that be the case, then the economic reasons do not apply, because she will come equally into line with ourselves in deciding what shall be done with German trade, and we shall be bound inseparably with her—(Hear, hear.) So I think we need not seriously consider that a part of the argument against the principle of merely presenting our views to the Home Government, which we have a right to have considered. With these few words I put the resolution, unless there is an amendment to it. This resolution has been proposed by myself and seconded by Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton. Those in favour will kindly show it by raising their hands.

There was a general response.

At the request of "Against" Sir Paul Chater raised his hand saying "Although I put up my hand, I am not in favour."

A Voice: There is another.

The second voice was Captain W. L. Carter, China and Japan Telephone Co., who sat at the back of the room.

The Chairman: There are two opponents.

Voices: Speech! Speech!

The Chairman: I think we may say that the resolution has been carried by an overwhelming majority.

(Continued on Page 5.)

THREE CASTLES MAGNUMS
CIGARETTES

The CONNOISSEUR says:
They are "Superlatively Excellent."
FRAGRANT. FASCINATING. REFRESHING.

WAR NEWS OFFICIAL
BRITISH ARMY STILL GOING STRONG

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HONESTY IN INDUSTRY.
EMPLOYER'S CALL FOR MORE "STATESMANSHIP."

A strong plea for "statesmanship in industry" is put forward by Mr. W. L. Hitchens, the chairman of the great engineering firm of Cammell, Laird and Co., in the current issue of the New Age.

"How can we reasonably expect to find contentment and lofty ideals among uneducated people condemned to live in squalid surroundings?" he asks. "Surely something of the root of the matter must lie here, and we must expect to reap what we have sown."

"Unless we have the common honesty to admit that these conditions are a disgrace to a civilized country—to any country with a real belief in a moral code—and unless we have the courage to apply the remedy, cost what it may, we must expect having sown the wind, to reap the whirlwind."

Similarly, how can workmen reasonably expect good wages if they do not give good work in return? For wages are not paid out of some inexhaustible treasure house of the rich; they are the fruits of industry, and depend entirely on production. If every one had £1,000 a year, and determined to do no work, but live on his income, the world would swim in wealth, but sink in its own tears.

"It is, in fact, abundantly clear that, unless each side is prepared honestly to face its own shortcomings and to show by its actions that it means to deal justly by the other, the existing auspicious will never be played, and we shall drift into the state that always befalls a house divided against itself."

THE FORTY-YEAR TEST.

A nistide must have exceptional merit to survive for a period of forty years. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was first offered to the public in 1872. From a small beginning it has grown in favour and popularity until it has attained a world-wide reputation. You will find nothing better for a cough or cold. Try it and you will understand why it is a favorite after a period of more than forty years. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy not only gives relief—it cures. It is sold by all Chemists and Druggists.

REAL PANAMA HATS
On view from Tuesday, the 24th inst. Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash.

GEO. P. LAMBERT
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, April 19, 1917. 1710

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

MESOPOTAMIA.

SEVERE HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING. BRITISH OCCUPY SAMARRIA STATION.

PARIS, April 24. General Maude reports that the battle on the right bank of the Tigris, between Samarra and Istabul, continued during the night of April 22.

There was severe hand-to-hand fighting and numerous enemy counterattacks.

We drove out the enemy from a strongly defended position which was "thoroughly prepared with iron-roofed dugouts." We pursued the enemy and occupied Samarra station on April 23. The enemy hastily destroyed everything possible.

Our captures include 16 locomotives, 224 railway trucks and two ammunition barges.

The enemy's casualties on April 21 and 22 were heavy.

THE FIGHTING IN PALESTINE.

LONDON, April 24. An official report from Egypt states: Reinforced Turkish forces hold a strongly entrenched position from Gaza to Beersheba.

The organisation of the positions was gained, fronting the Turkish mainline, is proceeding satisfactorily.

We blew up an ammunition dump at Gaza.

MR. BONAR LAW'S SON WOUNDED AND MISSING.

LONDON, April 24. Lieutenant Law, of the Borderers, second son of Mr. Bonar Law, was wounded in Palestine, and is missing.

FRENCH PATROL BOAT SHELLS BEYROUT.

PARIS, April 24. A French patrol boat, on the morning of April 23, entered the defended port of Beyrouth, and left without being damaged, after firing 24 shots and drawing the enemy's fire.

GERMAN REASON FOR FELLING FRUIT TREES.

AMSTERDAM, April 24. It is officially announced from Berlin that the reason for felling fruit trees in the evacuated territory, is to prevent the use of the leaves in the summer time, as enemy cover.

HOLLAND'S DEFENCES.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER OF WAR.

THE HAGUE, April 24. In the First Chamber, replying to questions, the Minister of War gave assurances that the Dutch anti-Zeppelin guns were efficient. Measures were being considered for a stricter supervision of foreigners, and the Government considered that the completion of the coast defences was necessary.

GERMAN BLOW TO RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

FOR WHICH THE GERMAN RULERS MUST PAY.

LONDON, April 23. A telegram from Petrograd states that the news of the submarine of the steamer Zara with returning Russian aries on board, was a thunderbolt to the Russian Socialist extremists, who declare that the German rulers must pay for this blow to the Revolution.

MR. BALFOUR AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 23. Mr. Balfour has called on the State Department and at White House, and was everywhere cheered. He lunched at the French Embassy, and dined with President Wilson at White House.

Mr. Lansing, in response to enquires, said the day's conferences had been most cordial. The British Commission had come seeking for nothing. Its sole purpose was the enlightening of the United States on the mistakes of the Entente at the outset of the war. The French Commission's visit would be one of courtesy. Mr. Lansing said that it did not expect anything in the nature of war conferences.

MR. BALFOUR AND M. VIVIANI TO ADDRESS CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 24. At the invitation of the Vice-President, Mr. Balfour and M. Viviani will address a joint session of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The date has not yet been fixed.

AMERICA AND THE INTERNED GERMAN SHIPS.

WASHINGTON, April 24. Bills have been introduced in both Houses, enabling the use of interned Austrian and German ships. The rights involved will be determined after the war.

UNITED STATES EXPORT TRADE.

WASHINGTON, April 23. Despite the submarine campaign, the value of the United States exports for March was \$1,351,278,000 which was only exceeded in January, when the total was unprecedented.

AUSTRALIA'S PREMIER AND CONSCRIPTION.

MELBOURNE, April 24. Mr. Hughes, in a speech, said: "If national disaster threatened Australia and the Empire, I should certainly again propose conscription."

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

THE ENEMY'S DESPERATION.

LONDON, April 23. The second phase of the battle of Arras is described by correspondents as the most difficult of the war. In this struggle to the death, the Germans, no longer uncertain of the point of attack, brought up many more guns and field batteries, which were thickly grouped between Lens and Cambrai.

Wherever the German infantry withstood our assaults it was wholly due to their supporting artillery and machine-guns. Wherever the British got within striking distance of the enemy positions, the occupants ran to meet them, holding up their hands, or bolted. The Romanian regiment south of Cambrai was demoralized by our appalling shell fire and surrendered in batches, 500 holding up their hands immediately the British infantry appeared.

A battery of field guns, overwhelmed by the British, was captured in the same area.

The stoutest resistance was made by the Third Bavarian division around Guemappe, where the fortified houses and dugouts had been bombed. English, Welsh and Scottish troops were engaged. Apart from innumerable machine-guns, the ground was alive with snipers and many of the British were shot from behind after entering the German lines.

IMPORTANT POSITIONS GAINED.

LONDON, April 23. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "There has been heavy continuous fighting throughout the day on both banks of the river Scarpe, and important positions gained."

A marked feature of the operations has been the frequency and violence of counterattacks, in which there were very heavy enemy losses.

We captured Gavrelle village and two-and-a-half miles of defences to the southward of the village as far as Roex Cemetery.

We fought our way forward on the right bank of the Scarpe on a wide front southward and eastward of Mouchy-le-Freux, and captured Guemappe.

We captured considerably over one thousand prisoners.

We also progressed south-westward of Lens.

There was great aerial activity on Sunday. Our aircraft were entirely successful. Six German aeroplanes were brought down, fifteen were driven down, and two of ours attacked eight machines, bringing down two, driving down a third, and our anti-aircraft guns shot down a fourth. We destroyed seven kite-balloons. Four of our machines are missing.

ENEMY ATTACKS IN BELGIUM REPULSED.

CONSIDERABLE AERIAL ACTIVITY.

PARIS, April 23. A communiqué states: "In Belgium we completely repulsed several enemy attacks at various points."

Small enemy parties succeeded in penetrating the advanced elements, but were driven out again immediately, after hand-to-hand fighting, leaving prisoners.

Between the Somme and the Oise our batteries carried out an effective and destructive fire against German organisations.

Between the Aisne and Chemin-des-dames we made progress north of Saacy.

Artillery duels were particularly severe in the sector of Hurbise Farm. Our pilots were engaged in numerous aerial fights on the 22nd instant, bringing down six enemy aeroplanes.

Fourteen of our aeroplanes on the night of 22-23 dropped 1,740 kilograms of projectiles on stations and bivouacs in the valley of the Aisne.

AN ANZAC ANNIVERSARY.

STIRRING MESSAGE TO AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, April 23. Mr. Arthur Henderson, a member of the War Cabinet, has sent the following message to Australia:

"The second anniversary of the memorable landing of the Anzacs at Gallipoli recalls to our minds an achievement unsurpassed in this great war, which deserves to live throughout the history of the Empire."

"A tradition so magnificently founded will, I doubt not, be carried on in a manner worthy of those who freely offered their lives when they stormed a position which the enemy thought to be impregnable."

"As the conflict progresses we see that enemy, as his strength weakens, has recourse to greater infamies; the shameful devastation of the territory reconquered in France, the deportation of women and non-combatants, and, above all, the shameful slaughter of wounded heroes by attacks delivered upon hospital ships are signs that the enemy is lost to all sense of humanity and the meaning of civilisation."

To uphold the glorious tradition of the Anzacs, let us avenge the wrongs done by the enemy to the innocent, and to re-establish the rights of the smaller nations to freedom and justice."

"We all recognise with pride and gratitude the fine work done by the Dominion troops of the Empire in every theatre of war, and look with every confidence to a supreme effort being made by all at home and abroad in order that we will finish the business we have in hand and in such a way as shall for generations to come prevent a recurrence of the horrors and hardships of the last two-and-a-half years."

CHINESE SUPPRESSION OF OPIUM.

A LONDON MEETING.

LONDON, April 24. At a meeting held in Caxton Hall to wind up the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, Bishop Brent paid a tribute to the power of China, as shown in ridding herself of the terrible incubus of the opium trade even during the great revolution. Only those who knew the Chinese at close quarters could appreciate their wonderful potentiality as a nation.

The Chinese Minister said the Chinese Government would not rest until even clandestine opium-smoking was entirely stopped.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LARGE U.S. PURCHASES LIKELY.

LONDON, April 20. Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co.'s report, dated 19th inst., states: "The spate of the market, due to scanty supplies and a small and fickle demand, sharply changed yesterday when some China purchases set in and the market was not broad enough to fill the demand. It is understood that the United States Government made further purchases last week and the paucity of offerings from there encourages the idea that the coinage requirements of the United States is likely to be an important factor. Thus, much expansion of American supplies is hardly to be expected even at advancing prices. Continued pressure to buy upon a starved market may carry the quotation to a figure more tempting to speculative holders, the number and the holding of whom are now modest, or to a level at which substantial China sales will become profitable."

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

The report for presentation to the shareholders at the thirty-sixth ordinary meeting states:

"The General Agents and Consulting Committee have pleasure in submitting a statement of the affairs of the Office made up to 31st December, 1916, in Sterling and Hongkong currency."

1916 Account.—After paying an interim dividend of 818 per share on 4th May, 1916, the amount standing to the credit of this account is \$633,993.89.

This is resolved, to deal with in the following manner:

To pay a final dividend of \$7 per share, \$7,000.00

add to Undersinking Surplus Account, 363,993.89

add to Reinsurance Fund, 200,000.00

\$633,993.89

1916 Account.—The amount standing at credit of this account is \$2,784,983.76, out of which the General Agents and Consulting Committee have declared an interim dividend of 818 per share amounting to \$189,000. The balance of \$2,595,983.76 will be carried forward.

Consulting Committee.—Since the last meeting Mr. D. W. Craddock resigned his seat on leaving the Colony.

The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. E. Shellin, and Messrs. F. Maitland, H. P. White, O.S. Gubbey and Sir Robert Ho Tung retired, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The Accounts have been audited by Messrs. H. Percy Smith, F.O.A., and A. R. Lowe, F.C.A., who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

JAMES MATTHEWS & Co., Ltd. General Agents.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEETING.

THE GOVERNOR'S REMARKS RESUMED.

After the meeting had endorsed the motion which the Chairman had proposed at the last meeting of the Legislative Council.

Mr. S. H. DODWELL said: "There is one further resolution I wish to move this evening. It has reference to certain remarks made by His Excellency the Governor in the recent debate in the Legislative Council on the 19th instant, remarks which were taken exception to by Mr. Holyoak at the time, and with which I feel sure you are all familiar. At the conclusion of the debate His Excellency said:

"I have only one remark to make, and that is that I don't think any unprejudiced person would consider that the words I used in reference to the deceased Sir Thomas Jackson and deceased William Keswick [Mr. Holyoak: And others] can by any stretch of imagination be construed into an insult to the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce or its committee. I will now put the motion."

I personally was not present in the Council Chamber, but I have carefully read the various reports of the debate in our local Press, and with all due respect I say I cannot agree with His Excellency (Applause). To my mind, no unprejudiced person could come to any other conclusion than that some of His Excellency's remarks, to say the least, were lacking in that courtesy which I think the Chamber is entitled to receive from the Government. (Loud applause.) In face of His Excellency's concluding words—those I have just read to you—I personally do not believe that any studied insult or even discourtesy was intended. I take that view the more readily as it seems to me incredible that the Governor, no matter how strongly he was opposed to our views, would wish to make such disparaging remarks about the members of the community chosen by you for your committee—men who, whatever their qualifications, have been entrusted by their fellows with the management of business concerns controlling millions of dollars, and who, further, I submit, have taken a very responsible part in guiding those concerns safely and successfully through the greatest crisis in the history of the world—(Applause). And yet, Gentlemen, what other inference can one draw? I ask any of you, if you can put any other construction on the words, to get up and let us have it. I would remind you that the report of the proceedings in the Legislative Council is likely to be widely read, not only in the Far-East, and I think we have to take into consideration the construction that will be put upon the report by that public which we have also to consider. I therefore feel very strongly that if we do not take exception to the words used by His Excellency we should lose not only our self-respect, but our right to be taken seriously hereafter by any commercial body, and more particularly by the Hongkong Government itself. (Applause.) Gentlemen, with those few remarks I beg to propose:

That the members of this Chamber desire to take exception to the words used by H. E. the Governor at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on Thursday, the 19th of April last, in speaking to a resolution which ought to convey to the Imperial Authorities the carefully reasoned and unanimous opinion of the Committee of this Chamber. (Applause.)

[Sir Paul Chater, at this stage, left the meeting.]

Mr. C. MONTAGUE EDZ, in seconding the resolution said: Gentlemen, the mover of this resolution has told you that in coming to the conclusions at which he has arrived, he has been influenced only by the printed report or reports of the proceedings of the Council on the 19th of this month. He was not present in the room and therefore cannot tell you first hand what actually occurred. I, Gentlemen, was in the room during the debate; I was in a position peculiarly favourable, as I faced H. E. the Governor, and not only heard every word he said but noted particularly the inflections of his voice, and I can assure you that the impression conveyed to my mind was that the slight on this Chamber was intentional. I would specially call your attention to the following paragraph in Mr. Holyoak's speech:

"Finally, I would remind you that the views I have endeavoured, however incompetently, to set forth are unitedly shared and endorsed by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, which, at a recent meeting specially convened to consider the whole matter, unanimously adopted the identical motion on which I am addressing you. The composition of this Committee is so well known to your Excellency and this Council that I am certain its carefully considered opinion will not fail to carry the weight it deserves with the Secretary of State for the Colonies."

In this His Excellency the Governor was clearly informed of the unanimity existing, and there is therefore less excuse for what transpired afterwards. (Applause.) I understand that His Excellency the Governor has stated that a wrong construction has been put upon what he said, but I regret very much that having been present and having weighed the point most carefully, I, for one, cannot accept this explanation. Fortunately this matter can be judged by you all on its own merits, and I therefore leave it to you to show by voting unanimously for the Resolution that you take exception to the way in which

this Chamber, through its representative, was slighted and its considered opinion set at naught. With these remarks I second the resolution. (Loud Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN (Hon. Mr. Holyoak): I am glad that the burden of proposing or seconding this resolution has not fallen on my shoulders, the more so because "I was present and deeply interested in what took place. I voiced the resentment, which I can perfectly and clearly see is felt deeply by all of you in the Council directly after it had occurred, and I therefore propose to leave it to the vote. It is due to H. E. the Governor, I should tell you that he sent for me on Saturday and in the course of the interview again explained to me that he could not see how I or any one else could possibly place upon his words the interpretation which we have done, and it is also due to him to say that he never intended such an interpretation at all. But be that as it may, gentlemen, when an utterance is made by a public man, be it Governor or politician, he must accept responsibility for the spoken word—(Applause)—and in the absence of a public withdrawal, as public as his statement has been made, we have no other course to adopt. With these few words I will put the resolution which has been proposed by Mr. Dodwell and seconded by Mr. Edz.

No hand being raised against the resolution, it was declared to be carried unanimously, amid applause.

The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, May I express before you leave the appreciation of the Committee of the Chamber in what amounts to a vote of confidence to us? (Applause.) Believe me, the work of the Committee of the Chamber and your representative is by no means light, and certainly could not be carried on for one single moment without the Committee and the Representative feeling that they had the unanimous opinion of the Chamber behind them—(Applause.)

Mr. BELL: May I ask where you propose to forward these resolutions?

The CHAIRMAN: These resolutions, I take it, will be sent to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Mr. BELL: May I suggest, Sir, that they should be sent to the Committee of the United Chambers of Commerce at home?

The CHAIRMAN: That will be done, Mr. Bell.

Mr. A. FORBES proposed that a public meeting should be held, because he thought the matter ought to be publicly discussed. He proposed that the meeting be held as early as possible.

Mr. LOUGHLIN seconded, saying it was most important that the opinion of this Colony as a whole should be sent home, and not merely the voice of the Chamber of Commerce.

The CHAIRMAN: I think I can say that at an early date we will endeavour to arrange a public meeting for you. Personally, I have been inundated with letters, telephone calls, etc., urging that this meeting should be a public meeting, but I had to tell them that this was a private meeting of the Chamber of Commerce and that other people could not vote if they came. I was therefore, urged that the public should be given an opportunity of expressing its opinion, and it may be possible to arrange for a meeting to take place on Thursday next at 5.30 at the Theatre. That remains to be seen.

The meeting then closed.

FIGHTING IN SZECHUAN.

BETWEEN REGULAR AND DISBANDED TROOPS.

PART OF CHENG TU IN RUINS.

During the past week there has been fighting apparently on a considerable scale between disbanded Yunnan soldiers and troops of the regular army in Szechuan. It commenced on the 18th inst., but on the 19th a truce was arranged by the foreign Consuls and local gentry at Chengtu.

The Tukwan's yamen was surrounded by the disbanded troops. Urgent telegrams were sent to Peking, and both the Commander of the disbanded troops and the Tukwan were ordered to come immediately to Peking.

The Tukwan of Yunnan who had sent a force to assist the fighting Yunnan troops was ordered by the Government to recall it.

But the truce apparently did not last long for severe street fighting is reported to have taken place in the city of Chengtu on the night of the 21st, when the Yunnan troops were reported to have been defeated, and they left the city which is partly in ruins."

A mandate was issued yesterday dismissing the Commander of the regular troops in Szechuan.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

3.30 p.m.

Banks.....\$ 71 1/2 buyers
Unions.....91 1/2 buyers
Donglaes.....87 buyers
China Sugars.....88 sales

Indos Del.....128 1/2 buyers
China Sugars.....114 buyers
E.K.W. Wharves.....80 sales
H. & W. Dockes.....123 sellers

H.K.ong Electric.....52 1/2
Kaitan Mining.....31 1/2 buyers
Shanghai Docks.....115 buyers
Ewo Cottons.....151 buyers
Kang Yik.....144 buyers
Shanghai Cottons.....122 buyers
Yangtzeapoos.....470 buyers

HARPER'S BALSAMIC COUGH LINCTUS.

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DOSE.—From ten drops to one tea-spoonful according to age and circumstances, to be taken three or four times a day, or when the Cough is troublesome.

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HONGKONG.

OUTLET OF BEER.

NEW BILL PROMISED BY HOME SECRETARY.

There was an animated discussion in the House of Commons on problems connected with the liquor traffic and the war. Sir George Cave, the Home Secretary, told the House that he would soon be bringing in a Bill to give effect to the Food Controller's recently announced plan that the output of beer after April 1st was to be reduced to 70 per cent. of the output of 1916, which would be 60 per cent. of the output of 1915. He added that the Government would take powers in the Bill to vary the amount, according as may be thought necessary, in view of the conditions of the food supply. He did not shut State control of the liquor trade out of his purview, or even State purchase. But for the present the Government are satisfied with the reduction specified by the Food Controller. Mr. Lett Jones and his friends, dissatisfied with the amount of the reduction, pressed for total prohibition. He argued that even on the reduced scale of 1916 the amount of foodstuffs diverted to brewing were 942,000 tons of barley, 55,000 tons of rice and maize, and 119,000 tons of sugar; 31,000 acres were given up to hops, which would be sufficient to grow 150,000 tons of potatoes and 800,000 quarters of oats.

Sir George Cave assured the House that, if necessity arose, the Government would not hesitate a moment, but at present the necessity had not arisen, and he did not believe that public opinion was ripe for prohibition. As regards spirits, practically no potable spirits are now being manufactured. All the patents still are busy making spirits for explosives; only a few pot stills are still making potable spirits, and these, he said, did not amount to very much. Then why not, it was asked, draw upon the 140,000,000 gallons of spirits now in stock, and so save the waste of any new foodstuffs? Because it would not pay, was the answer; though here again, if need arises, the Government will freely draw on these bonded spirits to obtain alcohol for explosives. Mr. Rindum seemed inclined to differentiate between the prohibition of manufacture and the prohibition of sale, and he thought that the stocks of beer now in the country would last quite a long time without being added to, if consumption were reduced to moderate limits. Mr. Sherrell described the Prohibitionist movement as a middle-class movement, which, he added, does not make it less patriotic, but does render it less representative, especially of working-class opinion. Mr. Wardle, for the Labour party, said Prohibition would be met with determined opposition.

£100,000 FOR FIGHTING SUBMARINES.

THE GIFT OF THE NIZAM OF HAIDARABAD.

His Majesty's Government last month gratefully accepted the munificent gift of £100,000 sterling by the Nizam of Haiderabad to the Admiralty towards the anti-submarine campaign.

The text of His Highness's letter to the Viceroy of India, containing the offer, is as follows:

"As your Excellency has recently remarked, the moment has arrived when the Empire must make a united effort to finish this war. In this further effort I am anxious that I and my people should humbly do our share. As far as the assistance which I have been able to render to the Imperial Government has been devoted entirely to the prosecution of the war by land, mine is not a maritime State, but even in Haiderabad we have realized the importance of the Navy, especially at the present time, when the submarine menace has again become acute."

It is my earnest desire to be associated, in however small a degree, with the anti-submarine campaign. Allocated as I am, I am unable to offer either ships or men for service on the sea. I therefore propose to place at the disposal of the Admiralty the sum of £100,000 to be devoted to those secret methods of coping with the submarines, which I understand, have been so successful in the past, and which I hope will be still more successful in the future. I shall moreover, be much obliged if your Excellency will communicate this offer to the naval advisers of His Imperial Majesty, and if they are pleased to accept this contribution I will arrange for payment to be made in London forthwith."

I need hardly say that I shall still continue my contribution of £200,000 per annum, which I have made since September, 1914, for the prosecution of the war by land.

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WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

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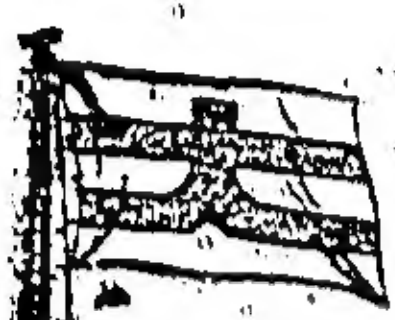
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North American Line.

For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"CANADA MARU" Saturday, 28th April, at 3 p.m.

"PANAMA MARU" Friday, 11th May, at 3 p.m.

FORMOSA LINE.

For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"ROSHU MARU" Thursday, 28th April, at 8 a.m.

"JOSHIN MARU" Saturday, 28th April, at 8 a.m.

"AMARUSA MARU" Sunday, 29th April, at Noon.

Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.

Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.

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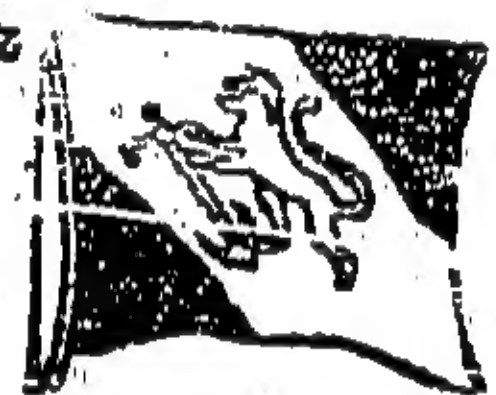
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SHANGHAI	Szechuen	April 26, at 4 p.m.
AMOI & MANILA	Chenai	April 27, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	April 29, Daylight.

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SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	KUTSANG	FRIDAY, April 27, Daylight.
MANILA	TAISANG	SATURDAY, April 28, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	WINGSANG	TUESDAY, May 1, Daylight.
HAIPHONG	LOKSANG	TUESDAY, May 1, at 7 a.m.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	SATURDAY, May 5, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta, steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

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Hongkong, April 25, 1917.

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THE Mitsui Bussan Kaisha's S.S. "MEIKAI MARU" will be despatched by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha from this Port for Japan, San Francisco, Panama and South American Ports, on TUESDAY, the 24th April at Noon. For full particulars regarding Freight, etc. apply to

T. DAIGO,

Agent, Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Agents, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Hongkong, April 20, 1917. 171A

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO VIA HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA

THE Steamship

"KOREA MARU"

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on WEDNESDAY, 25th April at 5 p.m. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all Cargo remaining undelivered on SUNDAY, 29th April, at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown. All chafed and damaged Cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on the 1st May, at 10 a.m.

No Claims will be recognized if filed after the 14th May, 1917.

T. DAIGO,

Agent, Hongkong, April 23, 1917. 171B

BARBER LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE S.S. "EGRENT CASTLE."

FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon To-day.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th April, will be subject to suit.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 14th May, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 30th April at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, April 23, 1917. 171C

THE LONDON DIRECTORY.

(PUBLISHED ANNUALLY)

LONDON Directory is published throughout the World to communicate direct with English

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of

EXPORT MERCHANTS with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply;

STEAMSHIP LINES arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings;

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc. in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the current edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for 20s.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade cards for £1, or larger advertisements from £2.

The London Directory Co., Ltd., 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.

"CHINA MAIL"

OVERLAND EDITION.

THE BEST WEEKLY NEWS-

PAPER FOR ALL INTERESTED-

IN HONGKONG AND CHINA-

GENERALLY.

ORDER IT BEFORE GOING-

HOME, AND THIS KEEP IN-

CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE-

COLONY.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION.

STEAMERS

SAILING DATES.

Displacement

TUESDAY, 1st

TUE, 11th Sept. at Noon.

WEDNESDAY, 9th

May at Noon.

FRIDAY, 18th

May at 11 a.m.

SUNDAY, 20th

April at 11 a.m.

SATURDAY, 12th

May at 11 a.m.

THURSDAY, 10th

May.

FOR DATES OF DEPARTURE

APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S

OFFICE.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE

via PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY.)

NEW YORK VIA MANILA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON

For dates of departure and further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

B. MORE, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 1222 & 1223

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

THURSDAY, April 26th.—No. 3 Company under Chief Inspector Lamert and O. C. Company, at Central Station, 5.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 27th.—No. 2 Section at Water Police Station under C.S.M. 5.45 p.m. Also recruits at No. 2 Company at Central Station at 5.30 p.m.

AMBULANCE PLATOON.

During month of May, all ranks will attend the following:

Every Tuesday At Central Station at 5.30 for Squad Drill.

Every Thursday At Tung Wah Hospital at 8 p.m. for Lecture.

POLICE SCHOOL.

Class X (Inspector Gerrard)—Final sitting on Tuesday, May 1st, at 3.30 p.m. (Sgd.) F. C. JEWELL, D.S.P. (R.).

To-day's Advertisements

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the co-owners),

TUESDAY,

the 1st May, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 1, Des Vaux Road, Corner of

ICA HOVA STREET.

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, etc.,

As follows:—

Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs, and Chesterfield Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, Double and Single Brass Bedsteads, Twin Bedsteads (Teakwood and Brass), Sideboards, Dinner Wagons, Extension Dining Tables, Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dinner Services, Cutlery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Electric Plated Ware, etc.

2 Planes in good condition; Electric Reading Lamp, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Engravings, Pictures, etc., etc.

Also

Tennis Poles and Netting, etc., and Oliver and Smith Typewriters, Carpets (New and second hand), Child's Cots, etc. (Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 25, 1917. 1728

SILIMFON (SEBASTIK) COAL.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the COWLE HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMFON COAL shipped in bulk to Bunkers at SEBASTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo).

SILIMFON COAL compares favorably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBASTIK or SANDAKAN (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebastik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibaka Bay (Sebastik Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD., Agents, Cowle Harbour Coal Company, Limited.

Hongkong, April 25, 1917. 1027

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

IN WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., and

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1914, £23,970,367.

1—Authorized Capital £2,000,000

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000

Paid-up Capital £2,497,570

11—Fire Funds £8,371,047

11—Life & Annuity Funds £17,567,590

Sliding Fund Account £128,500

Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,466

Life and Annuity £2,141,593

Revenue Marine Department £37,238

Other Receipts £478,940

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Other Receipts £478,940

Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,466

Life and Annuity £2,141,593

Revenue Marine Department £37,238

Other Receipts £478,940

\$450

OUR STANDARD

16 Feet Motor Boat

Fitted with 24 H.P. Caille Engine which runs on either Kerosene or Gasoline.

Please arrange for a trial run.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,

Machinery Office.

PHONE 27.

OYAGER SING'S MOTOR CAR GARAGE.

BEST CARS ON HIRE AT LOWEST PRICES.

39, Haiphong Road, Kowloon.

TELEPHONE NO. 307 K.

TO LET

TO LET.

From 1st June, 1917.

HOUSE No. 10, Seymour Terrace.

Apply to—

P. M. N. da SILVA.

6, Des Vaux Road.

Hongkong, April 24, 1917. 1722

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE ENTRY, two very desirable SHOPS situated in Lee House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel. Recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars, Apply to—

THE MANAGER.

Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.

46, Connaught Road Central.

Hongkong, April 25, 1917. 1378

TO LET.

OFFICE in Queen's Building, Top Floor.

Apply to—

GERIN, DREYARD & Co.

2nd Floor, St. George's Building.

Hongkong, April 16, 1917. 1685

TO LET.

NO. 3A & B ROBINSON ROAD.

Apply to—

MESSRS. DAVID SASSOON & CO. LTD.

Hongkong, April 11, 1917. 1660

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road.

HOUSES in King's and York Buildings.

HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.

HOUSES on Shumien, Canton.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, March 15, 1917. 1577

TO LET.

NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road.

Ready for occupation.

Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street.

For rent and other particulars apply to—

F. M. H. NEMAZEE,

1 Des Vaux Road.

Hongkong, March 15, 1917. 1577

"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "CHINA MAIL".

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

PRICE 25 cts. (Cash) per Copy.

A PARENT'S DUTY.

YOUR boy is always getting scratched or cut or bruised. Because these wounds have healed all right is no sign they always will. Get a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and see that every injury is cured for immediately. You can get nothing better, and blood poison is too dangerous a disease to risk. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

Chamberlain's Pain Balm

For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

Chamberlain's Pain Balm

For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.

Quarter hour, 10 cents.

Half hour, 20 "

One hour, 30 "

Three hours, 70 "

Six hours, 1.00 "

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), \$1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 8 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour, 0.60 cents.

Three hours, \$1.00

Six hours, 1.50

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), 2.00

III.—In the Hill District.

With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers.

Quarter hour, \$0.15 \$0.30

Half hour, 0.20 0.40

One hour, 0.30 0.60

Two hours, 0.50 0.90

Three hours, 0.70 1.00

Six hours, 1.00 1.50

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), 1.50 2.00

IV.—In the Island of Hongkong if engaged in Victoria.

Ten minutes, 5 cents.

Quarter hour, 10 "

Half hour, 15 "

One hour, 20 "

Every subsequent hour, 20 "

Note.—If the ricksha be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

VI.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour, 5 cents.

Half hour, 10 "

One hour, 15 "

Every subsequent hour, 10 "

VI.—Taipo Road.

Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the driver causes the journey to take longer than—

To 4th mile—

single 75 cents. 1 hour.

return \$1.00. 2 hours.

Beyond 4th to 6th mile—

single \$1.25. 2 hours.

return \$1.50. 4 "

Beyond 6th to 9th mile—

single \$1.75. 2 1/2 "

return \$2.00. 5 "

Beyond 9th to 11th mile—

single \$2.00. 3 "

return \$2.50. 7 "

Fares for journeys beyond the 11th mile to be a matter of previous arrangement in each case.

The fares here set out to apply to one ricksha with three coolies from Tsim Sha Tsui.

FARES FOR PUBLIC CARRIAGES.

Not exceeding per passenger.

From Slaughter House to Sailors' Home 04 cents.

From Sailors' Home to Government Civil Hospital 04 "

From Government Civil Hospital to Clock Tower 04 "

From Clock Tower to Race Course 10 "

From Clock Tower to Bay View House 12 "

From Wanchai Market to Bay View House 08 "

From Bay View House to Quarry Bay 08 "

II.—In the City of Victoria.

Not exceeding per passenger.

Quarter hour, 10 cents.

Half hour, 20 "

One hour, 30 "

Two hours, 60 "

Three hours, 70 "

Four hours, 80 "

Five hours, 90 "

Six hours, 1.00 "

One day from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. \$1.25

III.—Beyond Victoria.

Not exceeding per passenger.

One hour, 25 cents.

Two hours, 45 "

Three hours, 60 "

Four hours, 75 "

Five hours, 85 "

Six hours, 95 "

One day from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. \$1.50

If a vehicle is discharged beyond the limits of the City of Victoria half fare extra is to be allowed for the return journey.

IV.—In Kowloon.

Not exceeding per passenger.

Quarter hour, \$0.40

Half hour,80

One hour, 1.20

Two hours, 1.40

Three hours, 1.60

Four hours, 1.80

Five hours, 2.00

Six hours, 2.20

One day from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. \$3.00

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 8 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

Previous day On date at 2 p.m. On date at 5 p.m.

Barometer 29.87 29.86 29.87

Temperature 68 68 68

Humidity 86 86 81

Direction of Wind S S S

Force 6 6 6

Weather Clear Clear Clear

Rainfall 0.01 0.00 0.00

Wettest open air temperature on the 24th 75

Lowest open air temperature on the 24th 58

Wettest open air temperature on the 24th 75

Lowest open air temperature on the 24th 58

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, April 25, 1917.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 25th at 11.50.—No returns from Indo-China. Pressure has decreased quickly at the Bonin Islands and slightly at Weihaiwei and Vladivostok; it has increased slightly to moderately elsewhere. The anticyclone exhibits a tendency to break up, and a depression is situated to the west of the Bonins.

Fresh easterly winds will prevail over the northern portion of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 7.35 inches, against an average of 10.48 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 26th April:—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: E. winds, fresh to moderate; cloudy, some drizzle.

2.—Formosa Channel: N.E. winds, strong moderating.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamokos: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN APRIL.

The following table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of April, 1917:—

Date. Ends. Begins.

April 25th, 5.45 a.m. 6.57 p.m.

" 26th, 5.44 " 6.58 "

" 27th, 5.43 " 6.59 "

" 28th, 5.42 " 6.59 "

" 29th, 5.41 " 6.59 "

" 30th, 5.41 " 6.59 "

ROYAL OBSERVATORY

HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

APRIL 25, 1917.—a.m.

Station. Hour. Direction. Force. Weather.

Wetstock 5 a.m. 30.03 41 NW 4 b

Memuro 5 a.m. 30.08 41 NW 4 b

Hokkaido 5 a.m. 30.11 NW 4 b

Tokio 5 a.m. 30.11 NW 4 b

Kobe 5 a.m. 30.11 NW 4 b